

B. Altman & Co.  
18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Av.  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
THEIR FIRST INSTALMENT OF  
LADIES'  
Imported Costumes.

AGRARIANISM IN GERMANY.  
THE LEAGUE'S STRENGTH INCREASING.  
ITS LEADERS DEMAND A REVERSAL OF THE  
GOVERNMENT'S POLICY—THE EMPEROR'S  
FRIENDSHIP FOR VON CAPRIVI—GER-  
MAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL  
TREATY—THE CENTRISTS.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—Emperor William was present at an official dinner given last night by Dr. von Boettcher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office and representative of the Chancellor. The Emperor, before conversation, which was devoted to the one absorbing topic in political circles—the formation of a great agrarian party. Chancellor von Caprivi, whose name was yesterday, was the only Minister who was not present. The Emperor, offering a toast to the Chancellor, alluded to his sacrificing his personal feelings to service to the state and to his fidelity to his Emperor in such terms as inspired the conversation among his hearers. The Emperor, before conversation, which was devoted to the one absorbing topic in political circles—the formation of a great agrarian party. Chancellor von Caprivi, whose name was yesterday, was the only Minister who was not present. The Emperor, offering a toast to the Chancellor, alluded to his sacrificing his personal feelings to service to the state and to his fidelity to his Emperor in such terms as inspired the conversation among his hearers.

THE CONTRACTORS' PROFITS.  
M. FLORY'S REPORT ON PANAMA EXPENDITURES.  
ENORMOUS SUMS PAID OUT FOR WHICH NO VOUCHERS CAN BE FOUND—THE SHARE OF CHARLES DE LÉVESSER AND M. COTTE.  
Paris, Feb. 25.—M. Flory, the Government Accountant appointed to examine the accounts of the Panama Canal Company, reports that the total amount received by contractors for real or alleged work on and supplies for the canal was 462,620,044 francs, of this amount 102,358,444 francs represent labor alleged to have been paid for according to the roll of wages and sums expended on various undertakings. In the absence of vouchers, it is impossible to ascertain whether the labor and other operations charged for were actually executed.

THE LEADERS OF THE COALITION'S LEADER.  
The leaders of the coalition already feel powerful enough to declare that nothing short of a reversal of the whole policy of the Government will content them. As the Emperor cannot be expected to assent to other demands, the party must, therefore, be directed at the earliest possible moment. Forthwith, in itself, the coalition is further fortified by a union with the Anti-Semites. The Emperor's League, in agreeing to dissolve and merge itself into the Agrarian League, passed a resolution declaring that the agrarian interests must consolidate in order to show a bold and united front to Radicalism, Socialism and Judaism.

THE EMPEROR'S DEEP INTEREST.  
The Emperor is following the movement with close attention. He directed Herr Lueken, the chief of his private cabinet, to send trusted agents to attend the agrarian meetings, and to telegraph reports from the various centers of the country.

RECTOR AHLWARDT RELEASED.  
Rector Ahlwardt was released from the Ploetzstrasse jail yesterday, his sentence having expired. His release was made the occasion of a demonstration by the Anti-Semites. Herr Hertzwig and Herr Werner, a member of the Reichstag, denounced the Emperor in the usual violent manner of the Anti-Semites. Ahlwardt was heartily cheered upon declaring that he was prepared to forfeit his liberty again if by such a step he could only hasten the deliverance of the Fatherland from the Jewish plague of Judaism.

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.  
Inquiries made at the Foreign Office as to the truth of the reports that negotiations are being conducted for a German-American commercial treaty developed the fact that no communications of any kind are proceeding. The reports had their basis in requests sent by the Foreign Office to the different industrial centers for reports as to the way in which exports had been affected by the operations of the McKinley tariff. The inquiry indicates that Chancellor von Caprivi intends to bind the Cleveland Government on some commercial arrangement. It was learned that the Kaiser had finally decided against using make as a regular mixture in the war. The War Office tried twenty-six different kinds of make with flour, rice, etc., but none was found satisfactory.

CENTRISTS CELEBRATE THE POPE'S JUBILEE.  
The Centrists celebrated the Pope's jubilee with a dinner at the Hotel Kaiserhof, Prince Anton von Radetzky presiding. The health of the Pope was toasted with fervent enthusiasm. Telegrams from all over the world, the Centrists enjoyed, were read. The Pope had approved the party's policy in the Reichstag, making Centrism support of the Army bill dependent upon the Government permitting the recall of the Jesuits. The Centrists have avoided supporting the agrarian movement, the party members of the party will undoubtedly continue to support that party. In the mean while a friendly feeling toward Catholics prevails in official quarters. General von Goeben, the German Envoy to the Vatican, who is a Catholic, is, it is reported, meeting with a cordial reception from Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State.

THE CHANCELLOR NOT TO MARRY.  
It having been stated in certain newspapers that Chancellor von Caprivi was about to marry a widow, he was asked for information on the subject. He responded to the inquiry, the Chancellor sent the following message through his adjutant, Major Elmeyer: "My compliments, but I am much too old for such a step."

THE KAISER'S EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.  
The exhibits that Emperor William will send to the Chicago Columbian Exposition include the gold cup presented to him by the Rhine provinces and an illuminated address presented to William I. Two Imperial Marshals staffs that belonged to the Count von Helldorf will also be sent. The exhibits will fill forty cars.

GUARDING AGAINST THE CHOLERA.  
The Minister of War has issued special and stringent instructions to all the garrisons to guard against a revival of the cholera.

A PRUSSIAN DECORATION FOR MASAGNI.  
Masagni conducted his opera, "Cavallotti Rusticani," at the Berlin Opera House this week. Tickets for the performance sold at a premium, and the audience manifested tumultuous enthusiasm. Emperor William called Masagni to the Imperial Box, where he presented the young composer with the order of the Prussian Crown of the third class.

MEXICO NOT SEEKING A LOAN.  
City of Mexico, Feb. 25.—A sensation has been created in the business and financial circles of Mexico by the report that the object of the visit of

FURNITURE  
R. J. HORNER & Co.  
FURNITURE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.  
61-65 West 23d Street  
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)  
SPRING . . . . . 1893.

B. Altman & Co.  
HIGH NOVELTIES IN  
New Spring  
Colored Dress  
Fabrics.

The grandest as well as the largest variety of fine and medium quality Furniture is now to be seen in our Spring Exhibit, distributed in 15 spacious Show Rooms. Prices in plain figures, and the lowest that can be named for reliable goods. Intending buyers are invited to inspect what may justly be termed a veritable exposition of the world's productions in Furniture. Both Town and Country houses can be promptly furnished from our immense stock. Special exhibit of WHITE ENAMELED FURNITURE, consisting of Bedroom Suits, Chiffoniers, Tables, Bookcases, Wardrobes, &c.—the correct thing for Summer furnishing. ENGLISH BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS (plain, ornamental and enameled), our direct importation. To acquire still more room for our Spring display, many lines of goods, and several individual pieces, are marked at reduced prices to close out.

R. J. Horner & Co.  
WOULD MR. CLEVELAND DO IT  
DIVERSE VIEWS ON THE HARRY CIRCULAR.  
MANY DEMOCRATS BELIEVE THE PRESIDENT ELECT PROMPTED IT—OTHERS SAY HE IS INCAPABLE OF INTERFERING WITH CONGRESS—MR. RANDALL'S EXPERIENCE.  
Washington, Feb. 24.—The "Confidential" circular issued by Chairman Harry of the Democratic National Committee, continues to excite comment. To-day in discussing it several Democratic Representatives expressed the opinion that under no circumstances would Mr. Cleveland use the power of patronage to persuade or coerce any man. For example, Mr. Cuthbert, of Ohio, said: "No, I don't think it means coercion of members at all. I think it does mean the strongest kind of persuasion." Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, who was not selected and who is a candidate for office under the Incoming Administration, went further and said: "I do not find any hint of patronage in the Harry letter nor any wild threat that the patronage will be cranked over the shoulders of Democrats whether they are for or against the free coinage of silver. I do not believe that Mr. Cleveland intended anything of the kind, or that he would be induced to do anything of the kind. I remember hearing him say once upon a time, when the tariff was up for discussion and the party was divided, that under no circumstances would the patronage power be used to persuade or coerce any man."

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. Cleveland is an exceedingly broad-gauged man, and will do what is right. I do not think that he has ever had the slightest intention to use his patronage power against any member of the party who disagrees with him upon a question of party policy. He thinks for himself, and in the past has been uniformly willing to grant the same privilege to others."

If Samuel J. Randall alive he would tell a different tale in regard to Mr. Cleveland's disposition to tolerate a policy contrary to his policy among members of his own party. At the outset of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration Mr. Randall was in full accord with Mr. Cleveland's policy, and he so remained until after the retirement of Secretary Manning from the Treasury Department, and the death of Mr. Tilden. His recommendations for office in Pennsylvania were made with great deliberation, and a great many of the men who received appointments, including Mr. Harry, were largely if not mainly indebted to his influence in their behalf. After Mr. Manning was succeeded by Mr. Fairchild, the influence of William L. Scott began to increase, and that of Mr. Randall to diminish. When the President's message of 1887 was read in the House of Representatives, Mr. Randall made no secret of his opposition to the views therein set forth, which he declared were directly contrary to the doctrine laid down in the St. Louis platform of the Democratic party. That day Mr. Randall was a man marked for punishment. Not only were his recommendations ignored or disregarded and his advice unsought, but his friends who were in office were made to understand that they must choose between Mr. Randall and the Administration. Moreover, strong pressure was brought to bear to prevent his appointment as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and it probably would have been his refusal to do so that had been another Northern Democratic representative in the House to the chairmanship. When Mr. Randall again opposed the Mills bill a few months later, the hand of the Cleveland Administration was laid upon him more heavily than ever, and it was determined to deprive him of all influence in Pennsylvania Democratic politics. It was given up, but that of course was impossible, to choose delegates to the Democratic National convention, every friend of Randall who did not surrender to and make his peace with the Administration machine under the management of William L. Scott was placed under the ban. In the course of a long conversation with a Tribune correspondent who visited him late in October of that year Mr. Randall complained bitterly of the interference of the Administration in the affairs of the Pennsylvania party in Pennsylvania. Among other things he said in substance: "There has been a good deal of preaching by Mr. Cleveland and certain members of his Administration about the beauties of Civil service reform and the propriety of 'persecuting' activity in politics on the part of Federal officials. Now the fact is that in all the proceedings leading up to the election of delegates to the State Convention last summer, the most active and energetic of the party in this State were most active in behalf of the Administration, and in opposition to Democrats who were supposed to be at variance with it on the tariff. When the State Convention was held it was surrounded and controlled by a swarm of Federal officials, and every quarter of the State was under the command of Mr. Scott and other active friends and partisans of the Administration. Some of the Democrats who then forsook their reward here, and others who will doubtless be provided for before Mr. Cleveland leaves the White House next March, as leave it to me, for everything points to his defeat at the coming election."

When Mr. Randall referred to men who had already received their reward he may have had in mind a member of the Democratic State Committee for whom he had obtained a place in Washington. That man, who had been for years a loyal and devoted follower of Mr. Randall, went to the State Convention at Harrisburg and joined the Administration forces. After his return to Washington he did not report at the office in which he had been employed, but it is asserted, and at the White House in company with Representative William L. Scott, and was promptly appointed to a better place. Whether this promotion was personally directed by Mr. Cleveland or not, it certainly was made.

In view of such facts Mr. McCrary's faith in Mr. Cleveland's tolerance of opposition is well founded. The President elect has not now and never did have "the slightest intention to use his patronage power against any member of the party who disagrees with him upon a question of party policy"—it is more simple and artless than it is well grounded. It certainly is not shared by many Democratic members of the House of Representatives, whose resentment has been kindled by the Harry circular. Thus Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, said: "I think the letter an infamous outrage. It is another effort to bulldoze incoming members of Congress, back of which I believe is Mr. Cleveland, just

HEARN  
22, 24, 26 AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.  
Great Stock Sale.  
Two Days More . . . . . Then Inventory!

Those who realize task of valuing, counting, measuring, and listing so great a stock as ours can understand why we would RATHER SELL THAN INVENTORY.

Upholstery.  
We never gave such values as we are giving now! "I will pay you to buy for future needs!"  
At HALF and LESS than HALF VALUE.  
Fifteen hundred pair Nottingham and Scotch Laid Curtains  
One to four-pair lots.  
Single and double bed—large and small designs.  
White and Ecru—3 1/2 and 4 yards long.  
At \$8 cents, Curtains, were \$2.00 and more.  
At \$1.15, Curtains, were \$3.00 and more.  
At \$1.35, Curtains, were \$4.00 and more.  
A hundred and ten pair  
Real Florentine Lace Curtains.  
Two-toned effects—hemstitch and scallop edges—with and without heavy dress work.  
\$4.98, real value \$8.00.  
\$3.98, real value \$7.50.  
"Florentine" are the latest novelty in Real Laces.  
All odd pairs and small lots of 25 or 50.

Silks.  
We'd rather sell than inventory!  
Therefore,  
Fancy Surahs, two-toned Bengallies, and Fancy China Silks, were 40 cts. to \$1.00. . . . . 80 cts.  
Crepe de Chines and Plain and Fancy Chinas and Indias; worth 40 to 65. . . . . 25 cts.  
Black China Silks, 24 inches wide. . . . . 40 cts.  
Black China Silks, 32 inches wide. . . . . 67 cts.  
New Black India Silks, with colored flower sprays, latest effects. . . . . 40 cts.  
Best-woven Stripes Japanese Wash Silks. . . . . 45 cts.  
Fine Black Bengallies, smallest round cord to widest crystal weave. . . . . 55 cts.  
Extra-fine colored Bengallies, new shades. . . . . 68 cts.  
Black Satin Duchesse, extra heavy. . . . . 68 cts.  
Black Broad Taffetas, neat designs. . . . . 70 cts.  
Fine Black French Surahs—soft finish—high lustré—will not slip or strain. . . . . 80 cts.

Wash Dress Fabrics.  
Although every yard of goods in this famous department is new—although only the best styles of all the fashionable fabrics are here,  
Extraordinary Values are the Rule!  
AT NINETEEN CENTS  
Two hundred pieces  
New Brocade Satens,  
Black and Colored  
Equal to any elsewhere sold at 33 and 35 cts.  
AT NINETEEN CENTS  
Double fold  
Henrietta Satens.  
Bright and evening shades. . . . . worth 35  
also  
Cardinal Satens, with black figures or spots.  
AT NINETEEN CENTS  
Black and Colored  
New French Satens. . . . . worth 30  
Hand-painted, shaded and glace effects;  
also Fast Black Satin Stripes. . . . . worth 30  
AT NINETEEN CENTS  
Black  
Henrietta Satens  
32 inches wide—best French dye. . . . . worth 35

AT TWENTY-FOUR CENTS  
Elsewhere 35 and 40.  
Embossed Broche, Persian and Satin Effects—Stripes, Dots, Hair Lines, Checks, Plaids—in all the latest shades of Blue, Pink, Hologreen, Green, Gray, Brown and Tan—more than a hundred distinct styles and combinations.  
AT FIFTEEN CENTS  
Finest American Gingham.  
Exceptionally even weave—full 32 inches wide.  
Hair Lines, Wide and Narrow Stripes, Plaids.  
Shepherd Checks and plain colors. . . . . These goods are elsewhere sold as "Imported," at nearly double our price. . . . . We offer them as "American," at their own merits, knowing that for value they cannot be surpassed.  
We also offer  
AT 15 cts., Fleur De Lis Dress Muslins. . . . . 40 inch  
AT 15 cts., French Printed Muslins, white and black  
AT 15 cts., Fancy French Lawns. . . . . 40 inch  
AT 12 1/2 cts., Fancy Irish Lawns. . . . . neat designs  
AT 12 1/2 cts., Gingham, Stripes, Plaids. . . . . extra fine  
AT 12 1/2 cts., Cashmere Challies—new French designs  
AT 9 1/2 cts., French Printed Challies—silk style  
AT 10 1/2 cts., French Printed Challies—32 inches wide

Have You Seen the Galatea Cloths?  
The latest novelty for Boys' Wash Suits and Waists and for Ladies' Bedding, Tennis and general utility use—the strongest cotton fabric yet produced for druse purpose—solid colors or woven stripes.  
Price 25 CENTS—practically unwar-wearable.  
Ask for them in Foreign Gingham Section.  
Pure Linen Gingham—soft as silk. . . . . 24 cts.  
Two Days More—Then Inventory  
to close out Winter stock  
To turn  
Merchandise into cash  
These Extraordinary Offerings are made.  
Ladies' Cloaks and Dresses.

Ladies' All-Wool Double Breast Jackets, plain and pleated back. . . . . were \$7.00. . . . . 61 1/2 cts.  
All-Wool Cheviot Jackets, Black and Colored—plain and fur trim. . . . . were \$8.00. . . . . 1 00  
Fine Black and Colored Cheviot Jackets, plain or fur trim. . . . . were \$10.00. . . . . 2 00  
Fine Cheviot Jackets, plain or fur trim. . . . . were \$12.00. . . . . 3 00  
Fine Beaver Russian Coats. . . . . were \$12.00. . . . . 4 00  
Lined and unlined Jackets, with fancy fur or binding. . . . . were \$15.00. . . . . 5 00  
Other Jackets—plain or trimmed—were \$16.00. . . . . 7 00  
Fine Cheviot Newmarket. . . . . were \$12.00. . . . . 8 00  
Fancy Cheviot Newmarket. . . . . were \$15.00. . . . . 5 00  
Tailor made Reformer Dresses; of plain and fancy. . . . . were 9 00. . . . . 4 00  
Two-toned Cheviot Dresses; worth 15 00. . . . . 6 00  
Silk lined Reformer Dresses; worth 17 00. . . . . 9 00  
Cheviot Reformer Costumes. . . . . were 18 00. . . . . 7 00  
Cheviot Russian Costumes. . . . . were 20 00. . . . . 7 00  
Finer Dresses—Equally reduced!  
New Cambric Wrappers—all sizes. . . . . 60 cts.  
New Gingham Wrappers—fancy yokes. . . . . 96 cts.  
Fancy Flannellet Wrappers—all sizes. . . . . 61 1/2 cts.  
Quilted China Silk House Jackets—small sizes—silk lined. . . . . were 7 00. . . . . 1 00  
China and Surah Silk Waists—Black and Navy—small sizes. . . . . were 6 00. . . . . 2 00  
Flannel and Cashmere Wrappers. . . . . were 6 00. . . . . 2 00  
French Flannel Wrappers—fancy straps—best sizes. . . . . were 8 50. . . . . 4 00  
Fancy Silk and Combination Tea Gowns. . . . . were \$15 00 to \$25 00. . . . . 8 00  
Finer Tea Gowns to 29 00; were \$30 00.

We would rather sell than inventory.  
Therefore—  
Ladies' 6 and 8 Button Suede Gloves. . . . . 40 cts.  
Tans and Gray. . . . . 70 cts.  
Ladies' 5 Hook Finger Lacing Gloves. . . . . 70 cts.  
Ladies' Craven Tan. . . . . 50 cts.  
spear point em's—large buttons. . . . . 50 cts.  
Men's 2 Button Undressed Kid. . . . . 80 cts.  
Men's single Button Kid—Tan shades. . . . . 40 cts.  
Men's Silk four-hand Scarfs. . . . . 25 cts.  
silk size—fine quality—usually 40. . . . . 25 cts.  
Men's Fine Suspender—silk ends and drawn straps. . . . . 25 cts.  
Men's Dress Shirts—fine line bosoms. . . . . 47 cts.  
Men's Outing Shirts—silk stripes—all sizes. . . . . 20 cts.  
Men's Fine House Coats. . . . . 25 cts.  
and Smoking Jackets. . . . . 7 50 to 10 00. . . . . 4 00  
Men's Solid Color Half Suits. . . . . 12 1/2 cts.  
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose—2 1/2 to 3 1/2. . . . . 12 1/2 cts.  
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Black Hose. . . . . 12 1/2 cts.

WE ARREST THE LEGISLATORS FOR GAMBLING.  
Chicago, Feb. 25.—The Herald this morning publishes the following dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo.: "It leaked out to-day that an effort would be made to get the March Grand Jury of Cole County to indict the poker and faro players for gambling. The names of the Senators and Representatives and the local players are now in the hands of the State as soon as the Legislature adjourns. Members are greatly worried over the prospect of being tried for gambling, and several of them are said to have made arrangements to get an indefinite leave of absence. Many members have lost money over cards, and -1 0 1 1 are in the hands of liquor dealers, hotel proprietors and boarding house keepers. The holders of these pieces of paper are striving to get a resolution through the House authorizing the State Treasury to pay them and charge the amounts against the members' salaries. Poker playing is being indulged in at the Capitol freely this winter."

CLOTHING MADE IN SING SING SOLD IN CHICAGO.  
Chicago, Feb. 25.—The Legislative Committee investigating the "sweat shops" of Chicago secured yesterday what they regard as the most important testimony yet given. It was to the effect that clothing made in the New-York State prison, at Sing Sing, was handled by nearly every wholesale firm in Chicago. These goods were the cheapest on the market, the witness said, and it was competition with them that had reduced wages in Chicago "sweat shops" to the present starvation level. This discovery will lead to the introduction of a resolution in the Legislature calling on Congress to restrict the sale of convict-made clothing to the State in which it is manufactured.

We would rather sell than inventory.  
Therefore—  
Ladies' 6 and 8 Button Suede Gloves. . . . . 40 cts.  
Tans and Gray. . . . . 70 cts.  
Ladies' 5 Hook Finger Lacing Gloves. . . . . 70 cts.  
Ladies' Craven Tan. . . . . 50 cts.  
spear point em's—large buttons. . . . . 50 cts.  
Men's 2 Button Undressed Kid. . . . . 80 cts.  
Men's single Button Kid—Tan shades. . . . . 40 cts.  
Men's Silk four-hand Scarfs. . . . . 25 cts.  
silk size—fine quality—usually 40. . . . . 25 cts.  
Men's Fine Suspender—silk ends and drawn straps. . . . . 25 cts.  
Men's Dress Shirts—fine line bosoms. . . . . 47 cts.  
Men's Outing Shirts—silk stripes—all sizes. . . . . 20 cts.  
Men's Fine House Coats. . . . . 25 cts.  
and Smoking Jackets. . . . . 7 50 to 10 00. . . . . 4 00  
Men's Solid Color Half Suits. . . . . 12 1/2 cts.  
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose—2 1/2 to 3 1/2. . . . . 12 1/2 cts.  
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Black Hose. . . . . 12 1/2 cts.

Boys' Clothing.  
At these prices double the quantities we have should be quickly sold:  
Overcoats and Reifers—odd sizes. . . . . \$1 98; were \$6 00  
All wool Suits of fancy chevrons. . . . . 3 40; were 6 00  
Cashmere and Cheviot—4 to 15 yrs. . . . . 4 40; were 7 00  
F. F. Ns  
We'd rather sell than inventory!  
Therefore, Ladies, Gowns and Dressing Gowns with all the latest shell, ivory and bone attacks—all perfect, new, and clean; that were now that were  
\$2.49 61.00 85.98 65.98  
2.98 2.78 10.00 8.98  
4.98 2.48 13.00 6.98  
7.00 4.98 18.00 10.98